

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 308

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

BOWERY THEATRE.—ON HAND.
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MASSINELLO.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—ENGLISH OPERA.
PARK THEATRE.—CRUISED THEATRE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.—DOWN BROADWAY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PIRE DOMINOS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—THE OCTOPUS.
EAGLE THEATRE.—JACK CADE.
GERMANIA THEATRE.—ELKE RESOLUTIE PHAS.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.—THE LADY BLANCHE.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—LONDON CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.
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BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIP VAN WINKLE.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—BRUSSELS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNION TOM'S CAMP.
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TONY PASTORS.—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
EGYPTIAN HALL.—VARIETY.
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THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.—CURIOSITIES.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELS.
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VARIETY.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and clear or partly cloudy, followed by rising temperature.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was very dull, hardly any business being done. Gold was steady at 102½. Government bonds were steady. States irregular and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 6 1/8 per cent, closing as low as 3 per cent.

JUDGE KNAPP, of Hudson county, seems determined that the Jersey pool sellers shall not escape if he can help it. He yesterday directed the Grand Jury to indict them if possible.

IN THE PARIS LETTER, elsewhere printed, a view of the gay capital is given which will be of interest not only to those who have never visited the city but also to those who are so fortunate as to have been there.

THE FUNERAL of the late Henry Meigs in Lima was of the most imposing character. His death is universally regretted through all the South American States, and subscriptions are on foot to raise a monument over his remains.

THE REORGANIZATION of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church brings it into harmony with the Missionary Society of the same Church and ends a wrangle which has existed for a long time. In the change the Ritualists receive a severe check.

FATHER MESTIER, an Indian missionary for the last thirty years, tells in other columns the curious story of seven of our principal Indian wars. His large experience with the Indians and his close observations of border life for so many years give a peculiar value to his opinions on this intricate and vexatious question.

THE GREAT RACE between Ter Breck and Parole will come off on Tuesday, unless the weather should again render a postponement necessary. The day will be a legal holiday, and thousands of persons will, therefore, have an opportunity of being present who could not otherwise attend. Being election day the politicians will probably be kept at home, but they will not be missed.

THOSE OF OUR READERS who may be thinking of following the interesting business of taming tigers and other wild animals as a profession will do well to read the experience elsewhere printed of a gentleman who has followed that delightful pursuit for several years and who cherishes the pleasing expectation that some day he will make a square meal for the lion and a dessert for the camelopard.

THE LETTER of our Madrid correspondent presents a rather unpleasant picture of affairs in the Spanish capital. The Treasury is empty, officials have not been paid for six months and the newspaper that dares tell the truth is suppressed. An effort, however, is being made by the young King to introduce some reforms, and a large number of useless officials have been dismissed. Madrid, like Washington, is made up almost entirely of government people.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD is pretty full this morning. In the vicinity of Troy, in this State, an inhuman mother attempted to drown her four children and then herself; Henry Skinner, of Brooklyn, stabbed his son, seventeen years of age; Henry Eckert has been indicted in Hudson county, N. J., for the attempted murder of his wife; in Maryland a negro has been convicted of wife murder, and three or four other persons of manslaughter. The minor offences are as numerous as usual.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday afternoon the storm which moved so rapidly over the lake region on Friday had reached Newfoundland and extended between that island and the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It entered the Atlantic with a decided loss of energy and a diminution of the attendant rainfall. It is probable that during its progress across the ocean it will further decrease in force until it nears the European coast, where local influences will combine to reorganize it into a storm of great violence. It will undoubtedly descend to Central and South-eastern Europe and may exercise a marked influence on the operations in the Danube Valley. We offer this gentle hint to the belligerents. Following the storm a great area of high pressure is advancing from the westward. Its eastward progress is more decided on the southern than on the northern side. Consequently, in all the regions southward of the lakes fair, cool weather prevails. Over the lake district and Canada the pressure is still low but rising. There are indications of the advance of a slight depression from Montana, attended by very low temperature. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be cold and clear or partly cloudy, followed by rising temperature.

The City Election.

The local election this year differs in one noteworthy particular from all others in recent years wherein a formidable opposition has been arrayed against Tammany. The difference to which we refer consists in the lack in this election of a warm personal interest in some representative candidate whose name is a popular rallying cry and who symbolizes the spirit of the canvass. It was thus that "Miles O'Reilly" was a name of power against Tammany when that popular favorite was elected Register; it was thus that two years ago the city canvass turned on Recorder Hackett, and Tammany got a Waterloo defeat by the enthusiasm of the people to vindicate and uphold that excellent magistrate whom Tammany, in its wonted arrogance, thought itself strong enough to crush. But in this election there is no representative candidate who gives unity to the canvass and inspires it with enthusiasm by his strong hold on popular admiration. Judge Brady might have been such a candidate had he been opposed, but having received the nomination of both sides his name has no more significance in the canvass than if he had been unanimously re-elected last year, his continuance on the bench he adorns being precisely as secure as if the votes for him had already been cast and counted. His extraordinary popularity is not an element of the canvass and there is no candidate on either side running against a competitor who stirs public feeling widely on merely personal grounds. In this canvass there is but one issue and that is merely political. The turning point of the election is simply the success or defeat of Tammany. Neither the Tammany men nor the anti-Tammany men have any personal enthusiasm for their candidates. Tammany has generally succeeded when its opponents were not fortunate in having some potent popular name to aid them in infusing spirit into the election. The want of such a name is their weak point in this canvass.

The prominent representative name in this election is John Morrissey. We do not dispute the great favor with which he is regarded by his own clique, but he is hardly the type of man to be the victorious standard bearer on the side whose main strength consists in the republican vote of the city. Without the unbroken support of the city republicans the election against Tammany has no chance; but John Morrissey, who is the soul of the movement, is not a man whom republicans can support with any heartiness. In good truth he is a very nauseous pill for them to swallow, in spite of all the anti-Tammany sugar with which he may be coated. Morrissey has been too roundly and sincerely derided by all the republican journals of the city for the last ten years to make it a very promising experiment for these same journals, which have so persistently denounced and execrated him, to make a sudden somersault and support him as a leading representative of reform. Their readers are more likely to be disgusted than persuaded, when these journals offer to drink and invite others to drink as a health-giving beverage what they have so often spewed out as dirty water. They have, no doubt, been unjust to Mr. Morrissey in their persistent aspersions of former years, but they have made too deep and abiding an impression to exert any influence now as champions of a man who has so long been the butt of their scoffing derision and loathing denunciations. It will strike everybody that a coalition against Tammany in which Morrissey is the central figure stands on a different footing from the coalition of two years ago, when Recorder Hackett was the central figure, and from the previous coalition, when Charles G. Halpine was the central figure. No republican felt any qualms in voting for Recorder Hackett; he is an upright magistrate who does not meddle in party politics and who has rendered life and property in this city more secure by the righteous sentences which have made him "a terror to evil doers." No republican felt any qualms in voting for "Miles O'Reilly," democrat though he was; for his patriotic zeal during the war and his popular songs and satires in support of the Union made him even a greater favorite with the republicans than he was in his own party. But what possible hold has Morrissey on the sympathies or the admiration of republicans? What appeal can a man of his history and pursuits make to the generous sentiments of political opponents? The republicans of this city will be in no hurry to march behind the banner of John Morrissey; they cannot feel pride and recognize the virtues and the genial qualities of a democrat in his case as they did with such becoming zeal and warmth in the cases of Recorder Hackett and General Halpine.

Other popular names on the anti-Tammany side in this election there are none. Andrew H. Green is, indeed, as well known as Morrissey, and he is quite as bitter and determined an opponent of Tammany. But he is popularly regarded as an uncomfortable and obstructive man, and whatever may be thought of his former merits as a public officer his brusque manners have prevented his gaining any hold on the masses. He has never before run for an elective office, and we doubt if the result of this first experiment will encourage him to submit his claims again to a popular vote. Should he be elected as one of the Aldermen-at-Large he will try to be chosen president of the body, which would make him a member of the Board of Apportionment and Mayor pro tempore in certain contingencies. A man of Mr. Green's standing would not wish to be a mere Alderman with no other power than a single vote, which might always be overruled by the majority. What he is really running for is a place in the Board of Apportionment, where he hopes to make himself conspicuous by persistently fighting the Comptroller. We do not believe that a majority of our citizens desire to see Mr. Green in that position. Distasteful as Mr. Kelly is as a politician there is no reasonable fault to be found with his conduct as an officer. It would be a misfortune to have so obstructive and truculent a man as Mr. Green in the Board of Apportionment, ready to fight the Comptroller on every petty and every im-

portant point, and to bring the city government to a deadlock whenever he could. We do not expect his election, for the mode of voting makes the republicans certain of two of the six Aldermen-at-Large, and the strength of Tammany rendering it doubtful whether they can get more. Mr. Green's name will be widely scratched in order to secure the election of the republicans on the coalition ticket.

After Morrissey and Green, neither of whom can excite any republican enthusiasm, there are no prominent names in the anti-Tammany combination. For the Register, which is the most important and lucrative city office to be filled, the coalition presents the name of a Mr. Hess, for no reason discoverable by the public beyond the fact that he is a citizen of German birth. The Irish vote of the city being so much larger than the German vote a candidate whose claims rest on a mere distinction of race cannot be deemed to have a very hopeful prospect. The duties of the Register do not connect him in any way with party politics, and citizens who care nothing for these ridiculous questions of race will prefer for that office a man whom they know and who has been tried in public stations to a man of whom they know nothing beyond the fact that he has been nominated for no other reason than a hope that he may capture a portion of the German vote. Judge Loew, who is running against this Mr. Hess, is a citizen who has been tried and approved in a responsible position. While he was one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas this community had opportunities to observe and estimate him, and, so far as we have ever heard, he won universal respect. We know that he is highly esteemed by the legal profession, and the fact that during this rather virulent canvass no word has been uttered against him by his political opponents is a pretty strong presumption that political malice has been unable to detect any flaw in his character or find anything to censure in his record. He cannot be offensive even to the Germans, and it must be the impartial judgment of other citizens that he is a safer and fitter candidate for Register than a man who has no special qualifications for the office, and was nominated on mere grounds of race. We know nothing against Mr. Hess, but his misfortune is that the general public know so little in his favor. We conclude from this survey of prominent candidates that there is no nominee of the coalition who inspires sufficient popular enthusiasm to make his name of any great value in the canvass.

The Russian Tide of Success.

From the aspect of affairs around Plevna we may be certain that we shall not have long to wait for important news from that quarter. The capture of Dubnik and Teliche, to the southwest of Plevna, and both on the direct road to Orhanie and Sofia, shows that the position of Ghazi Osman is practically invested on three sides. The Roumanian reconnaissance along the road to Rahova, to the northwest, shows that the allies are endeavoring to cut him off completely from his supplies. The defeat of Chevel Pacha in his attempt to retake Teliche and his falling back upon a position not far north of Orhanie prove that the capacity of the Turks for feeding or helping Osman is at an end. He must help himself. But how? In a very short time his food supplies must be eaten up, but he is hardly the man to wait for the impetus of hunger to put his troops in motion. It is now too late for him to retreat without a fight, but he might still, by a vigorous effort, cut his way to Wratza, on the west, and thence to Orhanie, or he might put all his eggs in one basket and boldly strike for Orhanie and Sofia direct. There is a great difference between stopping supplies coming in and stopping Osman with one hundred thousand men coming out. Whatever his decision it must be quickly taken and acted on, for though he might withstand another assault upon the works he has so gallantly defended, empty stomachs would prove as bad as empty magazines. Whether the Russians contemplate another assault or not they certainly do not intend to let Osman get away. Out of the necessities of the case, therefore, must shortly come an act in the war drama greater than any that has preceded it. Silistria is almost invested and the troops of the Czarowitz are watching Suleiman at Rasgrad. The fearful destructiveness of the war may be fairly gauged by the loss of life in the taking of Teliche, when three thousand Russians were placed hors de combat, two hundred being officers, including every brigadier and colonel engaged.

Ghazi Moukhtar in Armenia has gone further toward Erzeroum in order "to prepare his revenge" than he expected. He appears to have reached a strong position close to Erzeroum, but the Russians are in his front and on both flanks in force. We shall probably hear that they are keeping him busy.

A Slip Between the Cup and the Lip.

The politicians of Brooklyn have been supplied with an exciting topic of discussion to last them over Sunday. On Wednesday last the deadlock in the Board of Aldermen was broken by the sudden alliance with the republicans of an independent democrat, Alderman Shannon, who held the balance of power between the otherwise equally balanced democratic and republican members of the Board, and the consequent confirmation of Mayor Schroeder's republican nominees for heads of the several city departments. The action of Alderman Shannon was, of course, highly praised by his new allies and as fiercely denounced by his old political associates. Yesterday the Board of Aldermen met by appointment to complete the work commenced on the Wednesday previous by approving the bonds of the new officers, a proceeding necessary to enable them to claim their offices. But, to the consternation of the republican members of the Board, Alderman Shannon refused to make his appearance to act with them in the confirmation of the bonds, and, as all the other democrats were absent, no quorum of the Board could be obtained. So the republican Aldermen sat disconsolately in their seats until assured of the fact that the

grapes hanging so temptingly before their eyes could not be reached, and then went home in a condition of pitiable reaction.

A Startling French Ministerial Programme.

The conversation with the Duke de Broglie reported in our special cable despatch gives a rather unexpected view of the prospects on the French ministerial question. The assurance has been widely given that the Marshal holds the resignations of the entire Cabinet and has made overtures to M. Pouyer-Quertier, a moderate conservative, for the formation of a Cabinet. This Cabinet, it has been asserted, would be made up from the Right Centre of the Senate and the Left of the Assembly, and so be capable of commanding the support of both houses. De Broglie's declaration that the present Cabinet will ask a prorogation of the Chamber for a fortnight, so that he and his friends might study up the chances of a conservative majority in the event of a second dissolution, if justified by events, will scatter the hopes of a peaceful solution to the winds. We have no doubt that both to the Marshal and his Cabinet submission to the popular voice is excessively distasteful. Nevertheless, to govern the country in the teeth of the Chamber—and that is now talked of by the ministerialists—means a complete overthrow of the constitution, which was the Marshal's password during the late campaign. The Senate during the next fortnight is to be frightened, it appears, by the statement that the first work of the republican Chamber would be the abolition of the Senate by a change of the constitution. At the same time the Senators are to be tempted and flattered by articles in the *Figaro* showing that Bismarck ruled Prussia for four years without any popular chamber at all. Surely all this is sheer nonsense. Granting, for the sake of argument, what is highly improbable—namely, that all the republican Deputies would in a joint session of the two houses vote for the abolition of the Senate, is there the slightest chance of any considerable number of the republican Senators voting with them? Taking a leaf from the book of Bismarck, particularly on the recommendation of the *Figaro*, is, we think, a little too comical. To do it at all needs a Bismarck, and "such a one we spy not through the host." To come out of it successfully, something like Bismarck's crushing defeat of Austria would be needed. In what direction would the new Bismarck the Little look for a warpath out of his absolutism? At the first hint of such a policy Bismarck the Big would have a blood-and-iron word to say. In all this planning of shallow tricks there are signs of madness. They are the mouthings of despair. We have a strong hope that they will amount to sound and nothing more, and that the wise policy of compromise already announced will be pursued. The servant who has had "warning" is, we know, one of the beings most capable of "playing fantastic tricks before high Heaven."

Congress Yesterday.

Everybody in the House of Representatives yesterday seemed to be happy except Mr. Ewing, who vainly endeavored to get rid in some way of his anti-Resumption bill. Mr. Cox made one or two good natured and amusing points by declaring that there would have been no trouble at all if they had retained their old banking and currency chairman, and that the only way out of the difficulty now was through the election of a new Speaker and the appointment of a new committee, which made everybody laugh except Mr. Buckner and Mr. Ewing. These gentlemen at once began to explain that it was the opposition who did the whole thing—a fact which pretty nearly everybody knew who has paid the least attention to the subject. Mr. Kelley who, as may be supposed, takes a fatherly interest in the measure, endeavored to extricate it from its unfortunate position by making it the special order next week and allowing time for its discussion; but that required unanimous consent, which was refused. Mr. Randall at last came to Mr. Ewing's relief, and pointed out to him the way out of the woods, which is to pass the Kelley resolution on Monday under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Ewing and his elephant then disappeared. Bills looking to the remonetization of silver and the coinage of the dollar of the fathers were introduced and referred to the Committee on Coinage. An amendment to the constitution providing that the President shall be elected by a direct vote of the people was presented, but there need be no apprehension of its immediate passage.

Assimilating Cavalry and Infantry Tactics.

The adoption of the breech-loader as the regulation arm for infantry has necessitated the modification of infantry tactics and formations, so as to develop to the highest degree the effectiveness of fire while reducing to the lowest the exposure of the troops to the enemy's musketry. Napoleon's favorite formations of dense masses of infantry and cavalry, whose weight and momentum so often proved irresistible, would now only entail the destruction of an army employing them. A modern brigade, armed with breech-loaders and in single line, would envelop and annihilate the famous Old Guard as it stood on the field of Waterloo. Battles are now fought under conditions entirely different from those that prevailed even as late as the Crimean war, although during those years the Minie rifle had rendered the "Brown Bess" as obsolete as the crossbow. As a result of the latest change to single rank formation in line of battle the maneuvering of troops has been very much simplified, and commanders, who formerly had to control the intricate movements of columns of masses, now direct those of single lines in action or columns of fours on the march.

Notwithstanding this improvement, forced by necessity in infantry tactics, those of cavalry have undergone no important change. Yet it has been apparent that an assimilation of the tactics of the latter arm to those of infantry is absolutely necessary. In order to increase at once the efficiency of cavalry and its safety under fire. Hence we find General Sherman visiting West

Point yesterday to witness a cavalry drill conducted in accordance with infantry commands. The propriety of this assimilation rests on the principle that, in essentials, the tactics of both arms on the field of battle are similar. When the battalion and the squadron are properly trained details disappear in their employment. Besides these considerations it is highly important in the emergencies created during a campaign that an officer of infantry or cavalry should find no difficulty in handling a squadron or a battalion as the case required. All our Indian fighting has been infantry work. Our cavalrymen dismount to assault the enemy in ravines and intrenchments. Therefore, as cavalry, they must be familiarized with the commands they would receive when acting as infantry, and the simplest way to do this is that now being tested at West Point—namely, the assimilation of the tactics.

Chloroform and Burglary.

Burglaries by masked robbers are among the sensations becoming too frequent to admit of light treatment. It is to be expected that the science of theft will adopt all the latest discoveries in the prosecution of its operations. Hence when we learn that chloroform was so successfully administered to the members of a household near Newburg that the robbers had time not only to carry off all the silver and other portable valuables, but to eat a deliberate meal in the house they were robbing, we may be more alarmed than astonished. Their sense of security in sitting down to "eat, drink and be merry" was justified in the fact that not one of the family—three men and two women—who were as farmers early risers, awoke that morning until several hours after the usual time. To be sure the plan did not work in another household in the vicinity, but even there the thieves got away with some plunder upon the inmates being aroused. The advantage which a cool-headed burglar in a room has over a man or woman just awaking from slumber is very great for the moment. He has made all his plans with a view to that contingency, and even those honest citizens whose houses most invite the burglar seldom make proper counter plans. The farmer has a shotgun somewhere and a revolver somewhere else, and he has a vague idea that he would shoot or assist while he was getting his weapons, but the criminal records of late years show that the expert burglar is beforehand with the citizen in preparations for keeping the latter quiet once an entry is made into a house. This, too, without chloroform. The introduction of an element into burglaries which turns sleep into anesthesia makes the burglar still more formidable. All this should quicken the perceptions of the law-abiding into taking measures for detecting the attempt to burglariously enter a house. There are many devices which would answer this purpose, and a little acuteness would make their application easy. The history of the discovery and killing of the two burglars, Mosher and Douglas, by the Van Brunts is instructive on this point. They attempted to enter an empty house at Bay Ridge, but in doing so they set the burglar-alarm ringing in a house near by. The neighbors came out and the burglars were shot down like dogs. All the cunning of the burglar ends when he is face to face with wide-awake Honesty armed with a shotgun. He must fight or run, and he generally runs. What Honesty therefore wants o' nights is some warning that will give him time to prepare a dose of cold lead for his unbidden visitor. If Honesty has qualms about having burglars bleed to death on a new carpet let him make all the racket he can. Meanwhile we hope the good work which Inspector Murray did in the case of the Astoria masked burglars will be repeated in the case of the Newburg marauders.

An Unnecessary Conflict of Jurisdiction.

It is reported from Washington that a conflict of jurisdiction is likely to arise between three committees of the House in regard to the right to investigate the Navy Department. The Committee on Expenditures of the Navy, of which Mr. Willis, of New York, is chairman; the Committee on Naval Affairs, which has Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, at its head, and the Committee on Appropriations may all claim the privilege of making the investigation. Mr. Willis' committee appears to have taken the lead, having notified Secretary Thompson of its purpose to make a thorough examination of the accounts of the department under Secretary Robeson, and especially into the transfer of funds appropriated for the pay of the navy into other channels. But Mr. Whitthorne's committee had several days ago voted to go into a similar examination, and as Mr. Willis is also a member of the latter committee it looks as if he desired to steal a march on Mr. Whitthorne with the committee of which he is chairman. It will be a pity if such a conflict of jurisdiction as is fore-shadowed should really occur, especially as it is unnecessary, not required in the public interests, and may give rise to the suspicion which ever attaches to an overanxiety to control such an investigation. It is proper that the Navy Department should be overhauled, if only to put a stop to the scandals which have been circulated in regard to its past management. But one committee is enough for the business, and certainly there ought to be no indecent scramble over what must at best be an unpleasant task.

Pulpit Topics To-day.

Notwithstanding the absorption of public attention and thought at this time with political questions almost without exception the pulpits of this city and vicinity will be occupied to-day with purely spiritual concerns. Dr. Fulton will make an exception in treating the death of Senator Morton as a loss to the nation, as he must do politically, and Edith O'Gorman will sound a warning against the increase of Catholic power in America. But in the main our pastors will hold up the Cross and the truths thereby symbolized. Mr. McCarthy will fire a broadside at iconoclastic pulpits and prove that teaching is the main instrument in the success of religion. But this teaching must be about a living Christ, which Mr. Kewell

will present, and the duty of following Him even into Gethsemane, as Mr. Hull will set forth. The hidden springs of human action, even in a matter of doctrine, will be opened by Mr. Pullman, and a call to laborers will be made by Mr. Knapp—they must enter into a "strict communion" fold, however. Mr. Davis will soar into the ethereal, and peep into the Gehenna, to extract some practical lessons for his people from fallen angels, while the contrast between scepticism and soul saving will be drawn by Dr. King. The word of liberalism will be let loose by Professor Adler, and scenes in the life of Christ will be brought to view by Mr. Martyn. Mr. Hepworth has three ideals which he will present and then demonstrate that man cannot live by bread alone. The rule of the bramble bush, which Mr. Lloyd will discuss, may have a political bearing, but Christ's "touch me not" to Mary, after his resurrection, cannot. Soul rest comes to Mr. Johns, and he will explain it to-day, while Mr. Hatfield brings invisible things to light and points out the dangers that surround young men in the present days. Dr. Armitage will consider Christ's desire to eat the last passover with his disciples. Mr. Moment will exhibit a Pharisee and show that God has done all that He could do for His vineyard.

Governor Robinson's Proclamation.

Governor Robinson invites criticism when he calls the custom of designating a day of general thanksgiving a "hallowed" one; nevertheless his proclamation, issued in accordance with this custom, is well written and moderately brief. There seems to have been a fancy among the Governors for short proclamations this year, but that issued by Governor Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, has carried off the palm for brevity. It contained less than fifty words, or a little more than five printed lines in the *Herald*, and has been claimed as the briefest on record. This is a mistake, Governor Marcy having written one which read, "I hereby appoint Thursday, the day of November, as a day of thanksgiving in this State." Governor Robinson does well, however, to remind us that we have to be grateful for the maintenance of the public peace and of the supremacy of the law in the face of severe trials, and to bespeak a generous liberality toward the poor at this season. It is to be hoped that his words will not fall profitless, but that in our thankfulness for the blessings we enjoy we shall not be unmindful of those to whom the past year has been one of suffering and who now look forward with dread to the approaching winter. Charity to the poor is the best acknowledgment we can make to Providence for His bounty and mercy to ourselves.

"After the Opera Is Over."

The Tweed examination has been decidedly dull since the publication of the full confession of that interesting person, and not even the digression into the already much investigated management of the new State Capitol building has served to enliven the proceedings. But a scene occurred in the Aldermanic committee room yesterday which was not set down in the bills and which, if the report of an evening paper is reliable, was as characteristic as it was spicy. It is stated that at the conclusion of the examination, an unofficial conversation occurred between Tweed, the Albany witness, Bridgetord, and Alderman Cowing, in the course of which the following remarks were made:

Mr. Bridgetord.—Why, Hamilton Harris is a scoundrel. He borrowed money from me, and even took part of my salary.
Mr. Tweed.—You were foolish to let him do it.
Mr. Bridgetord.—Why, he would tell me he didn't have any money; and when that investigation was on he offered me \$100,000 to help him out.
Alderman Cowing.—And you didn't take it?
Mr. Bridgetord.—No.
Mr. Tweed.—You were a damned fool.
Mr. Cowing's question was natural enough since the witness Bridgetord has acknowledged his own participation in all the rascalities he charges on the Capitol Commission. But there is something refreshingly characteristic in the emphatic exclamation of contempt uttered by Tweed for the man who refused to take an offer of one hundred thousand dollars to give such testimony as the liberal proposer of the bribe required before an investigating committee.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Curtis is not a trimmer; he is an shomer.
A Frenchman praises Americans for carrying so little baggage.
The Ohio towpaths are lonely since so many canals were appointed.
Boarding house butter also has been advised to "cut off its mustaches."
Mr. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House.
William goats love red bill posters best. Yet even Homer is said to have been color blind.
In London cloth property taken from convicts is hung up with bags of most destroying powder.
Those young ladies at church fairs who sell fire cost postcards for \$3 ought to be arrested for robbing the masses.
What, asks the hilarious *Carthage Gazette*, "can equal laughter?" Stanley Matthews is about the thing we should say.
If General Butler should be accepted by anybody we hope he will put at the bottom of the advertisement "No spoons."
The lack of a bar under the Senate will prevent a great many men from visiting Washington this winter and asking for "cold tea."
General William T. Sherman and Colonel Joseph C. Audenrod, of the General's staff, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evening, from West Point.
In Danbury the sign of aristocracy is in eating with your fork, but, according to the *Nieuw*, it appears that some folks use a butter knife only when they have company.
Suspend a sweet potato in a jar of water so that half the potato is in the water. It will sprout luxuriantly, and you may train the vines about your windows during the winter.
Worcester Press.—"Nine men out of ten, when you run against them in the dark, will say 'Hello!' the other one will mutter the first syllable and leave you to complete the word."
We confess to having called Vassar College (which is really a fine institution for young ladies) a sugar refinery. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* now explains that all the girls are sugar-rot suits!
Mr. J. N. Matthews, for many years editor and half-proprietor of the *Buffalo Commercial*, retires from his place because he cannot agree with the republican party. Watch is the republican party?
A Maryland writer says—"The old of summer, seeing her robe of flowers falling about beneath the blasts of sober autumn, gathered her frost jewels about her and rode away to softer climes." We suppose she rode-a-dendron.
Friday, at noon, when Broadway near the Astor House was crowded with gentlemen, two Turks dressed in their national costume crossed to the west. At the same time two young ladies crossed through the mud to the east toward the street cars. The Turks passed unnoticed.